

lines of punctures on the elytra, and in the more strongly produced external apical angles (when seen from the side).

The specimens from Dikoya were taken on the Hadley Tea Estate at an elevation of 3800-4200 feet; those at Kitugalle and Balangoda at an elevation of 1700 feet; those at Bogawantalawa at 4900-5200 feet; those on the Horton Plains at 6000 feet approximately; and those at Colombo at sea-level.

XXXVII.—*Note on a West-African Apodal Batrachian hitherto confounded with Cæcilia seraphini of Aug. Duméril.*  
By G. A. BOULENGER, F.R.S.

THE first-discovered West-African Cæcilian was described in 1859 by Aug. Duméril. Several others have since been added. In the British Museum Catalogue, published in 1882, I mainly followed the arrangement proposed shortly before by Peters, whose classification was based on various morphological features unknown in the time of the Dumérils. Accordingly a specimen from Lagos was referred by me to *Hypogeophis seraphini*, as defined by Peters, whilst a West-African specimen of the genus *Uræotyphlus* was made the type of a new species, *Uræotyphlus africanus*.

Professor Vaillant having lately examined the Apodal Batrachians in the Paris Museum, informs me that A. Duméril's *Cæcilia seraphini* does not belong to the genus *Hypogeophis*, but to the genus *Uræotyphlus*, with which it agrees in the structure of the tentacle, the dentition, and the vacuity between the parietal and squamosal bones, at the same time sending me for the British Museum one of the type specimens of that species.

I now find that the *Hypogeophis seraphini* of Peters and myself is not only specifically different from *Uræotyphlus seraphini* of A. Duméril, but belongs to a distinct genus, defined below, and that *Uræotyphlus africanus* is the same as *U. seraphini*.

In a note published in 1880 (Sitzb. Ges. naturf. Fr. Berl. p. 55) Peters pointed out that his supposed *Hypogeophis seraphini* (from Cameroon) differs from *H. rostratus* in the large size of the mandibular teeth, of which there are as many as 14 or 15 in the second row, in this respect agreeing with the specimen from Lagos in the British Museum; and the new genus *Geotrypetes* was proposed. After examining the

skull of this *Geotrypetes*, I come to the conclusion that the genus is valid, for the squamosals are not in contact with the parietals, as in *Hypogeophis rostratus*. It may be thus defined :—

GEOTRYPETES.

(Peters, Sitz. Ges. naturf. Fr. Berl. 1880, p. 55.)

Squamosals separated from parietals. Teeth large, numerous in inner row of mandible. Eyes visible. Tentacle flap-shaped; tentacular groove horseshoe-shaped, situated below and behind the nostril. Cycloid scales imbedded in the skin.

A single species, from West Africa :—

*Geotrypetes Petersii*.

*Hypogeophis seraphini*, Peters, Mon. Berl. Ac. 1879, p. 937; Bouleng. Cat. Batr. Caud. Ap. p. 97 (1882).

XXXVIII.—*Description of a new Snake from Borneo.*

By G. A. BOULENGER, F.R.S.

*Calamaria Brookii*.

Rostral as deep as broad, the portion visible from above half as long as its distance from the frontal; frontal once and one fourth as long as broad, much shorter than the parietals, thrice as broad as the supraocular; a præocular and a post-ocular; diameter of eye equal to its distance from the mouth; five upper labials, third and fourth entering the eye; first pair of lower labials forming a suture behind the symphysial; two pairs of chin-shields, in contact with each other. Scales in 13 rows. Ventrals 147; anal entire; subcaudals 23. Tail obtusely pointed. Yellowish brown above, with five black stripes, the median the broadest and occupying one scale and two halves; head marbled with black; a black nuchal collar; two similar black bars on the tail, one at the base, the other near the end; outer row of scales, ventrals, and subcaudals yellowish white, the upper third of the outer scale black, otherwise unspotted.

Total length 220 millim.; tail 23.

A single male specimen, from Matang. Presented to the British Museum by H.H. Rajah Brooke.